

중학  
문법+쓰기  
코리아.  
2

LEVEL 2

**Answers**

# CHAPTER 01 시제

## UNIT 1 현재시제, 과거시제, 진행형 pp.8~11

### 문법 확인

- 1 a. live b. lived 2 a. eat b. ate 3 a. is b. was  
4 a. dies b. died 5 a. are b. were  
6 a. owns b. owned

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 He came. / He is coming. / He was coming.  
2 They went. / They are going. / They were going.  
3 I studied. / I am studying. / I was studying.  
4 We ran. / We are running. / We were running.  
5 You slept. / You are sleeping. / You were sleeping.  
6 Bill tried. / Bill is trying. / Bill was trying.  
7 She danced. / She is dancing. / She was dancing.  
8 We worked. / We are working. / We were working.

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 are climbing 2 were exercising 3 taught  
4 rises, sets

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 a. took b. takes 2 a. rides b. is riding  
3 a. boils b. is boiling 4 a. rang b. was ringing

#### STEP 2

- 1 opens 2 were staying 3 arrived 4 landed  
5 is doing 6 reads

#### STEP 3

- 1 goes around the earth  
2 The man is fixing a car  
3 We were watching a movie  
4 The city holds a festival every year. / Every year, the city holds a festival.  
5 They went to the amusement park three weeks ago.

#### STEP 4

- 1 was swimming in the pool this afternoon  
2 plays badminton with his friends every day

2 중학 문법 + 쓰기 클리어

- 3 know a nice bakery  
4 A spider is climbing up the wall.  
5 The Korean War broke out in 1950. /  
In 1950, the Korean War broke out.

## UNIT 2 미래시제 pp.12~15

### 문법 확인

- 1 will go 2 are going to 3 going to 4 is not  
5 clean 6 will not 7 come 8 need

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 I will study. / I am going to study.  
2 She will work. / She is going to work.  
3 We will dance. / We are going to dance.  
4 They will swim. / They are going to swim.  
5 You will exercise. / You are going to exercise.

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 will be 2 are not going to take  
3 will not drink 4 is not going to eat  
5 Will, invite 6 Are, going to go

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 a. eat b. will eat c. will not eat  
2 a. exercises b. is going to exercise  
c. is not going to exercise  
3 a. watch b. will watch c. will not watch  
4 a. clean b. are going to clean c. Are, going to clean

#### STEP 2

- 1 are going to play 2 will not make  
3. I'm not going to buy

#### STEP 3

- 1 will prepare for the festival  
2 Will you go to that restaurant  
3 I am not going to wear blue jeans  
4 Are they going to change their glasses?  
5 Is your family going to move to a new house?

#### STEP 4

- 1 I will see the dentist

- 2 will visit our grandparents this winter
- 3 is not[isn't] going to rain this weekend
- 4 will not[won't] practice the piano
- 5 Are you going to read the comic books?

## UNIT 3 현재완료

pp.16~19

### 문법 확인

- 1 have seen 2 has 3 has not started  
4 have stayed 5 returned 6 has never been

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 have seen 2 have eaten 3 have written  
4 have rained 5 have visited 6 have played  
7 have gone 8 have arrived 9 have read  
10 have been 11 have run 12 have driven

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 has, finished 2 has, arrived 3 have known  
4 has lost 5 have never seen 6 Have, visited

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 a. did b. have, done 2 a. called b. has, called  
3 a. worked b. has worked 4 a. read b. Have, read  
5 a. were b. have been

#### STEP 2

- 1 has lived 2 have played 3 has gone  
4 has not traveled[travelled]

#### STEP 3

- 1 has been sick since last Saturday  
2 They have not returned from the trip  
3 has had a cat for three years  
4 Has the train left the station?  
5 I have never eaten Mexican food before.

#### STEP 4

- 1 has just changed the light bulb  
2 has visited the museum many times  
3 Have you ever seen a magic show?  
4 has never seen the Eiffel Tower

- 5 We have waited for this day for a long time.

### 서술형 기본 훈련

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#### 틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 My sister **has** lots of lovely dolls.
- 2 I **bought** this cell phone last year.
- 3 We'll start the meeting when everyone **comes**.

#### 영작하기

- 1 You are not[aren't] listening to me.
- 2 He has worked for the company for two years.
- 3 Emma was drawing a picture last night. / Last night, Emma was drawing a picture.
- 4 Will you call
- 5 have you stayed here

### 서술형 실전 훈련

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- 1 (1) Oil floats on water.  
(2) My friends were waiting for me at the station.
- 2 (1) Chris has not[hasn't] planned her vacation.  
(2) Is Chris going to visit her grandparents?
- 3 will watch
- 4 (1) arrived (2) Has, taught (3) have, heard
- 5 is → was
- 6 (1) are going to go swimming (2) is going to eat out  
(3) will take a walk

### 해설

- 1 (1) 과학적 사실은 현재시제를 쓴다.  
(2) '~하고 있었다'는 과거진행형인 「be동사의 과거형+ing」로 쓴다.
- 2 (1) 현재완료의 부정문은 「have[has]+not+p.p.」로 쓴다.  
(2) 미래를 나타내는 「be going to+동사원형」의 의문문은 「Be동사+주어+going to+동사원형 ~?」로 쓴다.
- 3 미래의 일을 말하고 있으므로 「will+동사원형」으로 쓴다.
- 4 (1) 과거를 나타내는 an hour ago가 있으므로 과거시제를 쓴다.  
(2) since는 '~ 이후로 죽(과거 시점부터 현재까지)이라는 계속의 의미를 나타내므로 현재완료시제를 쓰며, 의문문은 「Have[Has]+주어+p.p. ~?」로 쓴다.  
(3) never와 before가 함께 쓰여 과거부터 현재까지의 경험을 나타내므로 현재완료시제를 쓴다.
- 5 과거를 나타내는 at that time이 있으므로 과거진행형을 써야 한다.

- 6 (1) 주어가 Tom and his friends이므로 복수 동사 are를 쓴다.  
 (2) 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 동사 is를 쓴다.  
 (3) 미래시제는 주어와 상관없이 「will+동사원형」을 쓴다.

서술형 CLINIC

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1 I know Jina well.

**수정 이유** 인식을 나타내는 동사는 진행형을 쓰지 않으므로 am knowing을 know로 고쳐야 한다.

2 Are Jane and Tom going to buy donuts at the bakery?

**수정 이유** 주어가 복수인 Jane and Tom이므로 be동사는 Are를 쓰며, be going to 다음에는 동사원형이 옳으므로 buy를 써야 한다.

3 He has seen this movie twice so far.

**수정 이유** 지금까지의 경험을 나타내므로 현재완료로 써야 한다.

4 I have had a headache since this morning.

**수정 이유** 아침 이후로 현재까지의 상태를 나타내므로 현재완료 「have+p.p.」로 써야 한다.

5 Rosa was looking for her lost ring.

**수정 이유** 과거에 일어나고 있었던 일을 나타내는 과거진행형은 「be동사의 과거형+ing」로 쓰므로 is를 was로 고쳐야 한다.

CHAPTER 02 조동사

UNIT 1 can, may, must

pp.24~27

문법 확인

- 1 has to 2 Can 3 can 4 don't have to  
 5 must 6 May

형태 연습 1

- 1 must / must not come  
 2 may / may not be sick  
 3 must / cannot[can't] be tired  
 4 have to / don't have to attend

형태 연습 2

- 1 can[may] go out 2 am able to solve  
 3 must be 4 has to leave  
 5 may lose 6 doesn't have to take

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 b. may be c. cannot[can't] be  
 2 b. couldn't move c. is able to  
 3 b. must not close c. don't have to  
 4 a. has to b. had to go c. didn't have to go

STEP 2

- 1 must be 2 must not touch  
 3 can[may] swim 4 was able to repair

STEP 3

- 1 The students had to paint the wall  
 2 They must not make noise  
 3 Can you finish the work on time?  
 4 may miss the train  
 5 You don't have to write a book report.

STEP 4

- 1 may come back in two weeks  
 2 must be wrong with my phone  
 3 cannot[can't] be late for school  
 4 She couldn't[wasn't able to] speak Korean a year ago.  
 5 You must[have to] keep quiet in the library.

**UNIT 2** should, used to, would like to pp.28~31

**문법 확인**

- 1 should 2 used to exercise 3 should not take  
4 used to 5 had better 6 would like to

**형태 연습 1**

- 1 뛰면 안 된다 / 늦으면 안 된다  
2 떠나는 게 좋다 / 멈추는 게 좋다  
3 가지 않는 게 좋다 / 쓰지 않는 게 좋다  
4 놀곤 했다 / 말하곤 했다 5 약했었다 / 가수였다  
6 먹고 싶다 / 여행하고 싶다

**형태 연습 2**

- 1 had better see 2 would like to join  
3 should[must] not go 4 used to be  
5 had better not believe

**영작 훈련**

**STEP 1**

- 1 b. should[must] take c. had better take  
2 b. We'd like to play c. used to play  
3 b. should[must] not cry c. had better not cry

**STEP 2**

- 1 would go 2 used to be 3 would like to drink  
4 should not eat 5 had better not watch

**STEP 3**

- 1 should not pick flowers in the park  
2 I would like to travel around Europe  
3 You had better not eat anything  
4 used to go to the same school with Andy  
5 would take pictures of animals

**STEP 4**

- 1 We should throw the trash  
2 would[used to] tell old stories to me  
3 You should not[shouldn't] run around in the classroom.  
4 had better accept the suggestion  
5 I would[I'd] like to invite Sarah to the party.

**서술형 기본 훈련**

p.32

**틀린 부분 고치기**

- 1 You **had better not** stay up late.  
2 Students **must[should] not** cheat in exams.  
3 I **would like to** have a pet.

**영작하기**

- 1 These sneakers cannot[can't] be Eric's.  
2 He used to[would] go to the gym after school.  
3 You must[should] not feed the animals in the zoo.  
4 May[Can] I talk to you now?  
5 Do I have to finish the report by Friday?

**서술형 실전 훈련**

p.33

- 1 (1) must be (2) would like to watch (3) shouldn't cross  
(4) had better hurry (5) used to jog  
2 (1) I could not answer the question.  
(2) Tim doesn't have to leave here early.  
3 used to be  
4 (1) He cannot be a fool.  
(2) We must not waste time.  
5 ② have to → don't have to / 흐름상 '그럴 필요가 없다'라는 뜻이 되어야 하는데 주어가 1인칭 복수 we이므로 don't have to가 적절하다.

**해설**

- 1 (1) ~임에 틀림없다: must  
(2) ~하고 싶다: would like to  
(3) ~하면 안 된다, ~하지 않는 게 좋다: shouldn't  
(4) ~하는 게 좋다: had better  
(5) ~하곤 했다: used to  
2 (1) ~할 수 없었다: could not  
(2) ~할 필요가 없다: don't[doesn't] have to  
3. '~이었다'라는 과거의 지속된 상태를 나타낼 때는 조동사 used to를 쓴다.  
4. (1) ~일 리가 없다: cannot  
(2) ~하면 안 된다: must not

**5 해석**

Betty: 공연은 몇 시에 시작하니?  
Joe: 7시 30분에 시작해.  
Betty: 우리는 거기에 7시 전에 도착해야 하니?  
Joe: 그러지 않아도 돼. 우리는 7시 10분까지 거기에 도착해야 해.

Betty: 그래, 내가 카메라를 가져가도 될까?  
 Joe: 물론이지. 그런데 공연 중에는 사진을 찍으면 안 돼.

서술형 CLINIC

p.34

- 1 He may **come** back tomorrow.  
수정 이유 조동사 뒤에는 동사원형을 쓴다.
- 2 I **was not[wasn't]** able to sleep at all last night. / I **couldn't** sleep at all last night.  
수정 이유 과거시제이므로 be동사 was를 쓰거나 was not[wasn't] able to 대신 couldn't를 써야 한다.
- 3 They **must** be very hungry now.  
수정 이유 '~임에 틀림없다'라는 뜻의 강한 추측은 must를 써서 나타낸다.
- 4 People **used to** rest under the tree.  
수정 이유 '~하곤 했다'라는 뜻으로 과거의 습관을 나타낼 때는 「used to+동사원형」을 쓴다.
- 5 Ann has a cold, so she **had better** stay in bed.  
수정 이유 '~하는 게 좋다'라는 뜻의 had better는 주어의 인칭이나 수에 영향을 받지 않는다.

CHAPTER 03 수동태

UNIT 1 수동태의 형태와 쓰임 pp.36~39

문법 확인

- 1 made / was made    2 cleans / is cleaned  
 3 stole / was stolen    4 broke / was broken  
 5 found / was    6 enjoy / is

형태 연습 1

- 1 am invited / was invited / will be invited  
 2 are used / were used / will be used  
 3 are made / were made / will be made  
 4 is built / was built / will be built

형태 연습 2

- 1 will be sent    2 were repaired    3 is cooked

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. sell    b. are sold by  
 2 a. wrote    b. were written by  
 3 a. bit    b. was bitten by  
 4 a. will catch    b. will be caught  
 5 a. hold    b. is held

STEP 2

- 1 was drawn by    2 will be planned by  
 3 is washed    4 is produced    5 were bought

STEP 3

- 1 was sent to me by my old friend  
 2 was broken by my cat  
 3 will be solved by Mark  
 4 The websites were designed by my club members.  
 5 A school president is elected by students.

STEP 4

- 1 That tower is visited by many tourists  
 2 My cell phone was found under the pillow.  
 3 Our travel plans will be canceled[cancelled].  
 4 This wall was painted by volunteers.  
 5 The cars were moved to another place.

**UNIT 2** 주의해야 할 수동태 pp.40~43

문법 확인

- 1 not sent 2 spoken 3 be solved 4 with  
5 about 6 be fixed 7 Was

형태 연습 1

- 1 were satisfied with / were not satisfied with /  
Were, satisfied with  
2 was reported / was not reported / must[should]  
be reported  
3 was revealed / was not revealed / must[should]  
be revealed

형태 연습 2

- 1 should be protected 2 are not sold  
3 were, destroyed 4 was not surprised at  
5 Are you interested in 6 will be released

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 a. are allowed b. are not allowed c. Are pets  
allowed  
2 a. Are, sent b. are not sent c. can be sent  
3 a. was crowded with b. was not crowded with  
c. Was, crowded with

STEP 2

- 1 was not invited 2 is filled with  
3 Is, viewed by 4 can be changed  
5 should[must] be kept

STEP 3

- 1 This video clip was not taken by  
2 The work can be finished  
3 is scared of bees  
4 She is known as a composer.  
5 The tickets were not sold offline.

STEP 4

- 1 The building was not[wasn't] designed  
2 is covered with a white cloth  
3 should[must] be kept by everyone  
4 I am[I'm] pleased with your success.  
5 Was America discovered by Columbus?

서술형 기본 훈련

p.44

틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 A surprise party **will be held** for Jamie.  
2 These trees **are** found in Africa.  
3 Are you worried **about** your health?

영작하기

- 1 The parking lot is filled with cars.  
2 This vase will be put on the small table.  
3 Her works were not published.  
4 Was the camera fixed?  
5 Our school trip will be canceled[cancelled].

서술형 실전 훈련

p.45

- 1 This room should be cleaned every day.  
2 (1) Is, grown (2) are not[aren't] used (3) was called  
3 (1) My grandfather planted this tree.  
(2) This tree was planted by my grandfather.  
4 English is spoken in many countries.  
5 was destroyed (by someone) 2,000 years ago  
6 ② was painted → painted / 주어 He가 그림을 그린 것이  
므로 능동태 문장을 써야 한다.

해설

- 1 조동사가 있는 수동태는 「조동사+be+p.p.」로 쓴다.  
2 (1) 수동태의 의문문은 「Be동사+주어+p.p. ~?」로 쓴다.  
(2) 수동태의 부정문은 「be동사+not+p.p.」로 쓴다.  
(3) 수동태는 「be동사+p.p.」로 쓴다.  
3 동작의 주체인 my grandfather와 동작의 대상인 this tree를 각  
각 주어로 하는 능동태와 수동태 문장을 쓴다.  
4 '말해진다'라는 의미가 되도록 「be동사+p.p.」 형태의 수동태로  
쓰되, 주어의 인칭과 수 및 시제에 맞춰 be동사를 바꿔 준다.  
5 수동태는 「be동사+p.p.」로 쓰고, 행위자가 불분명할 때는  
「by+목적격」을 생략할 수 있다.  
6 **해석** '별이 빛나는 밤'은 유명한 그림이다. 이 그림은 빈센트 반  
고흐에 의해 그려졌다. 그는 자신의 방 창문에서 바라보며 이 그  
림을 그렸다. 이 그림은 오늘날 많은 사람들에게 의해 그의 최고의  
작품이라고 여겨진다. 이 그림은 뉴욕시에 있는 한 박물관에서 현  
재 전시되고 있다.

1 The package **will be delivered** by tomorrow

**수정 이유** 주어 The package는 배달되는 대상이므로 수동태를 써야 하며, 수동태의 미래시제는 「will be+p.p.」로 나타낸다.

2 The sea **can be seen** from that room.

**수정 이유** 바다가 '보이는' 것이므로 수동태로 써야 하며, 조동사가 있는 수동태는 「조동사+be+p.p.」로 나타낸다.

3 Cell phones **are not allowed** in class.

**수정 이유** 수동태의 부정문은 「be동사+not+p.p.」로 나타낸다.

4 These cookies were **baked by her**.

**수정 이유** ① 수동태는 「be동사+p.p.」의 형태로 써야 하므로 bake를 과거분사 baked로 고쳐야 한다.

② 수동태의 행위자는 「by+목적격」으로 나타내므로 she를 her로 고쳐야 한다.

5 I **was interested** in his ideas.

**수정 이유** ① 과거시제이므로 is를 was로 고쳐야 한다.

② 수동태 be interested는 전치사 by가 아니라 in과 함께 쓴다.

CHAPTER 04 문장의 구조

UNIT 1 수여동사가 있는 문장 pp.48~51

문법 확인

- 1 me a book   2 to   3 for   4 her an email
- 5 to   6 for   7 Dan an umbrella
- 8 us interesting stories

형태 연습 1

- 1 her letters   2 me my phone   3 us math
- 4 Jack presents[gifts]   5 them dinner

형태 연습 2

- 1 get some water   2 made, juice
- 3 lent, his notebook   4 tell, the news
- 5 showed, her classmates

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 b. brought me a cake / brought a cake to
- 2 b. bought him a watch / bought a watch for
- 3 b. teaches them art / teaches art to

STEP 2

- 1 got some tea for her grandfather
- 2 lend you my textbook
- 3 made his girlfriend spaghetti
- 4 brought me a cat

STEP 3

- 1 pass the bottle to me
- 2 showed me the way to City Hall
- 3 The new neighbor asked me a favor.
- 4 I bought T-shirts for my parents.
- 5 taught us some Chinese words

STEP 4

- 1 you tell the truth to your friends
- 2 showed a blue jacket to her
- 3 made a desk for me
- 4 I brought the newspaper to my dad.
- 5 sent a birthday card to me



## UNIT 2 목적격보어가 있는 문장 (1) pp.52-55

### 문법 확인

- 1 open 2 to be 3 happy 4 to stand  
5 us 6 to leave 7 to use 8 angry

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 내가 그녀를 도와주기를 2 내 남동생을 아끼라고  
3 그가 피아니스트가 될 것을 4 수업을 재미있게  
5 그녀에게 불을 꺼 달라고 6 내가 차를 세우도록  
7 이 이야기가 슬프다고

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 upset 2 exciting 3 to take 4 to drive  
5 to go

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 b. her an angel 2 b. him friendly 3 b. them stars  
4 b. the forest clean 5 b. me to be

#### STEP 2

- 1 told me to lose 2 wanted him to move  
3 made us angry 4 asked me to return  
5 keep the ice cream cold

#### STEP 3

- 1 asked me to turn down the volume  
2 ordered her to get out of the car  
3 Regular exercise can keep us healthy.  
4 My friends called me Casper.  
5 I didn't expect you to come here.

#### STEP 4

- 1 allowed me to go to the concert  
2 found the idea excellent  
3 We can make the world a better place.  
4 He wants her to feed the cat.  
5 She advised Tim to do his best.

## UNIT 3 목적격보어가 있는 문장 (2) pp.56-59

### 문법 확인

- 1 moving 2 laughing 3 fight 4 mop 5 wear  
6 stand 7 grow

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 him dance[dancing] 2 the wind blow[blowing]  
3 us study 4 Robin run  
5 me sleep 6 them work[to work]

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 a dog barking 2 her run  
3 the men move the piano  
4 his workers leave early  
5 Mom find her ring

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 b. something burn[burning]  
2 b. the bell ring[ringing]  
3 b. made[had] him fix 4 b. let us play

#### STEP 2

- 1 saw her stop[stopping]  
2 felt my dog lick[licking]  
3 heard someone walk[walking]  
4 made him wake up

#### STEP 3

- 1 felt his heart beating fast  
2 I saw Helen walking along the street.  
3 He helped us to solve the problem.  
4 My teacher made me do the project.  
5 She didn't let her dog enter the kitchen.

#### STEP 4

- 1 let the students play soccer  
2 I heard someone follow[following] me.  
3 had us walk the dog after dinner  
4 heard a man shout[shouting] outside her house  
5 We saw the stars shine[shining] in the sky.

### 서술형 기본 훈련

p.60

### 틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 Grandpa gave **me** a skateboard. / Grandpa gave a **skateboard to me**.  
2 Mr. King told us **to write** a book report.  
3 Ms. White had the students **turn off** their cell phones.

▶ **영작하기**

- 1 Harry wanted me to join the club.
- 2 I bought Eric some toys. / I bought some toys for Eric.
- 3 We heard someone knock[knocking] on the door.
- 4 I will[am going to] send it to her tomorrow.
- 5 I saw him study[studying] in the library.

**서술형** 실전 훈련

p.61

- 1 (1) for (2) to
- 2 John allowed me to ride his bike.
- 3 ⑤ calmly → calm / make의 목적격보어로 부사가 아니라 형용사를 써야 한다.
- 4 to bring → bring
- 5 saw a cat jump[jumping]
- 6 (1) Mom cooked my favorite food for me.  
(2) Dad bought a smartphone for me.  
(3) My sister gave nice headphones to me.

**해설**

- 1 「주어+수여동사+직접목적어+전치사+간접목적어」 문장에서 get은 전치사로 for를, tell은 to를 쓴다.
- 2 allow는 목적격보어로 to부정사를 쓴다.
- 3 **해석**  
Jim: 너 긴장돼 보여. 무슨 일이니?  
Joe: 나 내일 시험이 있어. 우리 부모님께서도 내가 좋은 성적을 받기를 기대하고 계셔. 그런데 나는 공부를 많이 하지 못했어. 지금 걱정돼.  
Jim: 오, 이 차 좀 마셔봐. 이 차가 너를 진정되게 해 줄 거야.
- 4 사역동사 have는 목적격보어로 동사원형을 쓴다.
- 5 지각동사 watch는 목적격보어로 동사원형이나 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 6 「주어+수여동사+직접목적어+전치사+간접목적어」 문장에서 cook과 buy는 전치사로 for를, give는 to를 쓴다.

**서술형** CLINIC

p.62

- 1 We saw Cindy dance[dancing] in the classroom.  
**수정 이유** 지각동사 see는 목적격보어로 동사원형이나 현재분사를 쓴다.
- 2 You should keep the food fresh.  
**수정 이유** keep의 목적격보어로 형용사를 써야 한다.
- 3 He helped us move[to move] the chairs into the room.

- 수정 이유** ① 「help+목적어+목적격보어」는 '~가 ...하는 것을 돕다'의 의미로, 목적어 자리에는 목적격 us를 써야 한다.  
② help는 목적격보어로 동사원형이나 to부정사를 쓴다.

- 4 The teacher wants us to finish the homework by Friday.

- 수정 이유** ① 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 동사는 wants를 써야 한다.  
② want는 목적격보어로 to부정사를 쓴다.

- 5 Paul never lets his dog sleep with him.

- 수정 이유** ① 주어가 3인칭 단수이므로 동사는 lets를 써야 한다.  
② 사역동사 let은 목적격보어로 동사원형을 쓴다.

# CHAPTER 05 to부정사

## UNIT 1 명사적 용법 pp.64~67

### 문법 확인

- 1 play 2 to ride 3 to run 4 to become  
5 to eat 6 to go 7 of 8 for

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 to tell, to tell stories  
2 to study, to study English  
3 to travel, to travel abroad  
4 to read, to read web comics  
5 to stay, to stay here  
6 to arrive, to arrive early  
7 to live, to live happily

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 to meet 2 to take 3 to build 4 to stay  
5 not to join

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 b. to plant flowers c. to plant flowers  
2 b. to draw cartoons c. to draw cartoons  
3 a. To write b. It, to write  
4 a. To play drums b. It, to play drums

#### STEP 2

- 1 of you to trust 2 for him to study  
3 of her to give 4 for students to do

#### STEP 3

- 1 is not good to skip breakfast  
2 It was nice of you to help me  
3 loves to watch science fiction movies  
4 My dream is to travel around the world.  
5 He promised not to fight again.

#### STEP 4

- 1 It was kind of her to teach us  
2 My plan is to visit Canada  
3 It is impossible for us to live  
4 decided to go windsurfing

5 Sean's wish is to pass the test.

## UNIT 2 형용사적 용법과 부사적 용법 pp.68~71

### 문법 확인

- 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 a 7 a 8 a

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 a jacket to wear 2 a movie to watch  
3 a place to visit 4 to meet you  
5 to make a mistake 6 to hear the news  
7 to win the game

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 to repair 2 to win 3 to become 4 to finish  
5 to write on

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 b. to give 2 b. to study 3 b. to know  
4 b. to sit on 5 b. to meet her

#### STEP 2

- 1 things to try 2 to make a pizza  
3 silly to believe 4 excited to spend time  
5 to see the paintings

#### STEP 3

- 1 My sister ordered a new dress to wear  
2 My grandfather lived to be 95 years old.  
3 stayed up all night to finish the work  
4 I'm surprised to hear such words.  
5 They are foolish to miss the chance.  
6 has a lot of friends to play with

#### STEP 4

- 1 They were sad to lose  
2 a genius to solve the problem  
3 We took the train to get there.  
4 You need some time to relax.  
5 The girl grew up to be a great scientist.

**UNIT 3** to부정사의 주요 구문 pp.72~75

**문법 확인**

- 1 too 2 can't 3 long enough 4 too nervous  
5 what to buy 6 where to go

**형태 연습 1**

- 1 too far to walk  
2 too tired to work  
3 too cold to swim  
4 old enough to vote  
5 fast enough to catch  
6 hard enough to succeed  
7 what to eat 8 when to begin  
9 how to tell 10 where to put

**형태 연습 2**

- 1 too full to eat 2 rich enough to buy  
3 too fast to understand 4 where to meet  
5 well enough to save

**영작 훈련**

**STEP 1**

- 1 b. too shy to 2 b. too hungry to  
3 b. old enough to 4 b. well enough to

**STEP 2**

- 1 when to 2 young, she can't drive  
3 smart, to make 4 too difficult to answer  
5 how she should prepare

**STEP 3**

- 1 My mom told us what to do  
2 strong enough to carry the suitcase  
3 You have to learn how to use your money  
4 is too young to go to school  
5 The boy sings well enough to be a singer.

**STEP 4**

- 1 where to put your bag  
2 know when to leave  
3 too busy to eat lunch  
4 practiced hard enough to win a gold medal  
5 I'm so tired that I can't clean my bedroom.

**서술형 기본 훈련**

p.76

**틀린 부분 고치기**

- 1 It was nice **of** you to drive her home.  
2 Sujin was **patient enough** to wait for me for hours.  
3 My brother is **too** young to watch this movie.

**영작하기**

- 1 I don't know how to get to the restaurant.  
2 They arrived too late to see the show.  
3 It is impossible for him to arrive on time.  
4 Can I use your phone to call my mom?  
5 I had something to tell her.

**서술형 실전 훈련**

p.77

- 1 (1) She grew up to become an excellent singer.  
(2) There was nobody to help me.  
2 pleased to see  
3 kind of you to listen to  
4 (1) tall enough to reach (2) going to the store to buy  
5 (1) Spring is a good season to play outdoors.  
(2) The water wasn't warm enough to swim in.

**해설**

- 1 (1) '(...해서) ~하다'라는 결과의 의미를 나타내는 to부정사를 쓴다.  
(2) nobody를 수식하는 형용사적 용법의 to부정사를 써서 '~할'의 의미를 나타낸다.  
2 감정의 원인을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사를 쓴다.  
3 사람의 성격을 나타내는 형용사 뒤에는 to부정사의 의미상 주어로 'of+목적격'을 쓴다.  
4 (1) 「형용사+enough+to부정사」는 '...할 만큼 충분히 ~한'의 의미이다.  
(2) '~하기 위해'라는 목적을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사를 쓴다.  
5 **해석** 봄이다. 밖은 날씨가 따뜻하다. 봄은 야외에서 놀기 좋은 계절이다. 오늘, 나는 물놀이를 하기 위해 강에 갔다. 그러나 나는 물놀이를 할 수 없었다. 물은 수영할 정도로 충분히 따뜻하지 않았다.  
(1) a good season을 수식하는 형용사적 용법의 to부정사를 쓴다.  
(2) 「형용사+enough+to부정사」는 '...할 만큼 충분히 ~한'의 의미이다.

1 This book is **so** difficult that we can't read it.

**수정 이유** '너무 어려워서 읽을 수 없다'의 의미가 되려면 very를 so로 고쳐야 한다.

2 To have many things **doesn't** mean happiness.

**수정 이유** 주어로 쓰인 to부정사는 단수 취급하므로 단수 동사를 쓴다.

3 It is generous **of** him to forgive me.

**수정 이유** 사람의 성격을 나타내는 형용사 뒤에는 to부정사의 의미상 주어로 「of+목적격」을 쓴다.

4 It is rude **to** talk on the phone in a movie theater.

**수정 이유** ① 주어 역할을 하는 to부정사를 뒤로 보내고 가주어 it을 쓴 구문으로, That을 It으로 고쳐야 한다.

② 뒤로 보낸 진주어는 to부정사 자리이므로 to talk가 되어야 한다.

5 It was **cold enough** to freeze the river.

**수정 이유** ① enough는 형용사나 부사 뒤에 오므로 cold enough로 고쳐야 한다.

② '...할 만큼 충분히 ~한'의 의미는 「형용사+enough+to부정사」로 나타내므로 to freeze로 고쳐야 한다.

## CHAPTER 06 동명사

### UNIT 1 동명사의 쓰임

pp.80~83

#### 문법 확인

- 1 cooking 2 is 3 seeing 4 listening  
5 laughing 6 playing 7 Not sleeping enough

#### 형태 연습 1

- 1 eating / eating food  
2 sleeping / sleeping well  
3 traveling / traveling alone  
4 watching / watching movies  
5 making / making clothes  
6 repairing / repairing things  
7 writing / writing books

#### 형태 연습 2

- 1 biting 2 studying 3 Riding 4 playing  
5 being 6 Making

#### 영작 훈련

##### STEP 1

- 1 a. learn English b. Learning English  
2 a. talking b. talking 3 a. help b. helping  
4 a. reading b. reading

##### STEP 2

- 1 Recycling 2 going 3 couldn't help crying  
4 had difficulty making 5 used to working

##### STEP 3

- 1 is not good at singing  
2 How about downloading this app?  
3 I felt like taking a break for a while.  
4 This movie is worth watching many times.  
5 I enjoy going skiing with my friends.

##### STEP 4

- 1 looking forward to hearing  
2 afraid of losing the game  
3 Taking photos is a good hobby.  
4 He is interested in treating sick animals.  
5 She spends a lot of money buying her clothes.

**UNIT 2 동명사와 to부정사** pp.84~87

**문법 확인**

- 1 to go 2 talking 3 turning 4 to send  
5 to meet

**형태 연습 1**

- 1 drinking 2 running 3 to come 4 to call  
5 drawing[to draw] 6 waiting 7 to share  
8 visiting

**형태 연습 2**

- 1 to travel 2 telling 3 doing 4 to study  
5 to lock 6 playing[to play]

**영작 훈련**

**STEP 1**

- 1 b. forgot taking c. forgot to take  
2 b. stopped taking c. stopped to take  
3 b. remembers buying c. remembers to buy  
4 b. tried solving c. tried to solve

**STEP 2**

- 1 kept chasing 2 plans to attend  
3 finished preparing 4 agree to go  
5 promise to keep

**STEP 3**

- 1 expects to win the game  
2 The boys started to run to each other.  
3 My sister kept crying this morning.  
4 We don't mind sitting in the back.  
5 I forgot to tell you my phone number.

**STEP 4**

- 1 avoid fighting with his friends  
2 hated going[to go] out  
3 I tried to understand his family.  
4 She gave up looking for the key.  
5 They continued discussing[to discuss] the matter.

**서술형 기본 훈련**

p.88

**틀린 부분 고치기**

- 1 I'm thinking about **joining** the book club.

- 2 Sam's family planned **to move** into a new apartment.  
3 Would you mind **turning** off the TV?

**영작하기**

- 1 Helping others is helping yourself.  
2 Daisy doesn't like talking[to talk] on the phone.  
3 They spent a lot of money building a house.  
4 What about going to the movies with me?  
5 Did you remember to hand in your homework?

**서술형 실전 훈련**

p.89

- 1 good at remembering words  
2 are → is  
3 (1) I have difficulty falling asleep.  
(2) She is not used to getting up early.  
4 cannot, eating  
5 (1) (a) going (b) practicing (c) to win (d) preparing  
(e) hearing  
(2) Thank you for saying so.

**해설**

- 1 전치사 at의 목적으로 동명사 remembering을 쓴다.  
2 주어로 쓰인 동명사는 단수 취급하여 뒤에 단수 동사를 쓴다.  
3 (1) ~하는 데 어려움을 겪다: have difficulty -ing  
(2) ~하는 데 익숙하다: be used to -ing  
4 ~하지 않을 수 없다: cannot help -ing  
5 **해석**

Alice: Tony, 스케이트보드 타러 가는 게 어때?

Tony: 미안한데, 나 못 가. 피곤해. 하루 종일 피아노 연습하느라 바빴거든.

Alice: 그것 참 안 됐다.

Tony: 다음 주 수요일에 피아노 대회가 있어. 대회에서 우승하면 좋겠어.

Alice: 그러면 너는 계속 준비해야 해.

Tony: 맞아. 그러면 다음 주 주말에 가는 건 어때?

Alice: 좋아. 좋은 소식 들려오길 기대할게.

Tony: 그렇게 말해줘서 고마워.

- (1) (a) '~하는 게 어때?'는 「How about -ing?」로 나타낸다.  
(b) '~하느라 바쁘다'는 「be busy -ing」로 나타낸다.  
(c) hope는 목적으로 to부정사를 쓴다.  
(d) keep은 목적으로 동명사를 쓴다.  
(e) '~하기를 고대하다'는 「look forward to -ing」로 나타낸다.

- (2) 전치사 for의 목적으로 동명사 saying을 쓴다.

- 1 He remembered **putting** his cell phone on the desk.  
수정 이유 ‘(과거에) ~한 것을 기억하다’라는 의미를 나타낼 때는 remember의 목적어로 동명사를 쓴다.
- 2 I don't feel like **going** out tonight.  
수정 이유 ‘~하고 싶다’는 「feel like -ing」로 나타낸다.
- 3 My family went **camping** last weekend.  
수정 이유 ‘~하러 가다’는 「go -ing」로 나타낸다.
- 4 My old habit is **not watching** TV in the evening.  
수정 이유 동명사의 부정은 동명사 앞에 not을 써서 나타내므로 not watching TV로 고쳐야 한다.
- 5 They **are talking** about **going** on a picnic.  
수정 이유 ① ‘~하고 있다’는 의미의 현재진행형을 써야 한다.  
 ② 전치사 about의 목적으로 동명사를 써야 한다.

## CHAPTER 07 분사

### UNIT 1 분사의 형태와 쓰임 pp.92~95

#### 문법 확인

- 1 swimming 2 recycled 3 shouting  
 4 written 5 looking 6 dancing

#### 형태 연습 1

- 1 boiling / boiled  
 2 cooking / cooked  
 3 cleaning / cleaned  
 4 hiding / hidden

#### 형태 연습 2

- 1 called 2 buried 3 playing  
 4 barking 5 printed 6 growing

#### 영작 훈련

##### STEP 1

- 1 b. crowded 2 b. made  
 3 b. talking 4 b. sitting

##### STEP 2

- 1 was made  
 2 a flying carpet  
 3 a castle built  
 4 taking a break  
 5 running away

##### STEP 3

- 1 The boy talking on the phone  
 2 take the money left on the table  
 3 The injured player didn't play in the game.  
 4 The products sold at the store are very cheap.  
 5 She put the sleeping baby on the bed.

##### STEP 4

- 1 clean up the broken vase  
 2 The singer smiled at the shouting fans.  
 3 We entered the concert hall filled with people.  
 4 Look at the clouds covering the mountain top.  
 5 a picture hanging on the wall

**UNIT 2** 감정을 나타내는 분사 pp.96~99

**문법 확인**

- 1 exciting 2 shocking 3 satisfied  
4 interested 5 excited 6 bored

**형태 연습 1**

- 1 exciting / excited  
2 satisfying / satisfied  
3 surprising / surprised  
4 disappointing / disappointed

**형태 연습 2**

- 1 surprising 2 excited 3 disappointed  
4 interested

**영작 훈련**

**STEP 1**

- 1 a. exciting b. excited  
2 a. interesting b. interested  
3 a. satisfying b. satisfied  
4 a. boring b. bored  
5 a. disappointing b. disappointed

**STEP 2**

- 1 interesting books 2 surprising news  
3 satisfied 4 boring  
5 shocked reporter

**STEP 3**

- 1 was shocked by the price of his shoes  
2 told me a shocking story  
3 We were bored with the musical performance.  
4 His brave act was amazing.  
5 I think my job is satisfying.

**STEP 4**

- 1 were amazed by Mount Everest  
2 a surprised look on her face  
3 My test results were disappointing.  
4 took a walk with his excited dog  
5 We study interesting subjects at school. / At school,  
we study interesting subjects.

**서술형 기본 훈련**

p.100

**틀린 부분 고치기**

- 1 Look at the kitten **sitting** on the car.  
2 This apple pie **made** by Dad is so sweet.  
3 I bought some cards **printed** in France.

**영작하기**

- 1 You look amazing in that dress.  
2 Terry is looking for a used car.  
3 The students were satisfied with the school festival.  
4 Did you see the broken window?  
5 The characters were boring.

**서술형 실전 훈련**

p.101

- 1 (1) scared (2) sitting  
2 shocked → shocking  
3 This novel written  
4 (1) painting (2) painted  
5 The singer's new song is disappointing.  
6 (1) exciting, satisfied (2) surprised, pleased

**해설**

- 1 (1) 분사가 수식하는 말이 감정을 느끼는 것이므로 과거분사를 쓴다.  
(2) 소년이 벤치에 앉아 있으므로 '~하고 있는(능동 및 진행)'의 의미를 나타내는 현재분사를 쓴다.  
2 웅변 대회 결과가 감정을 유발하는 것이므로 현재분사를 쓴다.  
3 '~에 의해 쓰여진'이라는 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사를 쓴다.  
4 (1) '~하고 있다'라는 진행의 의미이므로 현재분사를 쓴다.  
(2) '~에 의해 그려진'이라는 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사를 쓴다.  
5 노래가 실망스러운 감정을 유발하는 것이므로 현재분사를 쓴다.  
6 **해석** 오늘은 우리 엄마의 생신이다. 우리 가족은 영화를 보러 갔다. 그 영화는 흥미진진했고 우리는 그것에 만족했다. 우리는 집으로 돌아온 후, 파티를 하고 엄마께 선물을 드렸다. 엄마는 선물에 놀라셨고 파티에 기뻐하셨다.  
(1) 영화는 감정을 유발하는 것이므로 현재분사를, 우리는 감정을 느끼는 것이므로 과거분사를 쓴다.  
(2) 주어 Mom이 감정을 느끼는 것이므로 둘 다 과거분사를 쓴다.



1 They jumped into a pile of **fallen** leaves.

수정 이유 '떨어진'이라는 완료의 의미이므로 과거분사를 쓴다.

2 She was sad because of the **melted** snowman.

수정 이유 '녹아버린'이라는 수동 및 완료의 의미이므로 과거분사를 쓴다.

3 I like that baseball player **standing** on the first base.

수정 이유 '1루에 서 있는'이라는 능동의 의미이므로 현재분사를 쓴다.

4 The man **lifting** the heavy boxes is my brother.

수정 이유 ① '들어 올리고 있는'이라는 능동 및 진행의 의미이므로 현재분사를 쓴다.

② 주어가 3인칭 단수(The man)이므로 are를 is로 고쳐야 한다.

5 James was **shocked** to see the **injured** girl.

수정 이유 ① 주어가 감정을 느끼는 것이므로 과거분사 shocked를 쓴다.

② '다친'이라는 수동의 의미이므로 과거분사 injured를 쓴다.

## CHAPTER 08 비교

### UNIT 1 원급

pp.104~107

#### 문법 확인

- 1 as busy as 2 well 3 as quickly as  
4 three times 5 not so 6 as heavy  
7 as often as

#### 형태 연습 1

- 1 as cold as 2 as old as 3 as thick as  
4 as diligent as 5 not as[so] quiet as  
6 not as[so] strong as 7 four times as heavy as  
8 twice as long as 9 as calmly as possible  
10 as fast as she can

#### 형태 연습 2

- 1 three times as thick as 2 twice as big as  
3 as high as 4 as soon as, can 5 as[so] much as

#### 영작 훈련

##### STEP 1

- 1 b. as young as 2 b. not as[so] short as  
3 b. as fast as 4 b. twice as big as  
5 b. as soon as possible

##### STEP 2

- 1 kicked the ball as far as he could  
2 My sister is not so skinny as me.  
3 gets up as early as possible  
4 Dad works twice as hard as others.  
5 sings as well as a singer

##### STEP 3

- 1 they could 2 twice as large as 3 as expensive as  
4 not as[so] difficult as 5 as well as

##### STEP 4

- 1 not as[so] smart as monkeys  
2 is 100 times as small as the real size  
3 We should work out as regularly as possible. / We should work out as regularly as we can.  
4 Scuba diving is as safe as swimming.  
5 I tried to speak as clearly as possible. / I tried to speak as clearly as I could.

## UNIT 2 비교급과 최상급

pp.108~111

### 문법 확인

- 1 youngest 2 much 3 best 4 steeper  
5 authors 6 warmer and warmer 7 in

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 smaller than 2 lighter than  
3 more famous than 4 braver than  
5 the best 6 the fastest 7 the most diligent  
8 the most popular 9 harder 10 more quietly

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 smaller, smaller 2 more comfortable than  
3 the most expensive 4 more, happier  
5 the most delicious

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 b. busier than  
c. much[even/still/far/a lot] busier than  
2 b. shorter than c. the shortest  
3 a. wise b. wiser than c. the wisest  
4 a. hot b. hotter than c. the hottest

#### STEP 2

- 1 more and more popular  
2 the largest planet 3 The older, the wiser  
4 later than me 5 one of the strongest players

#### STEP 3

- 1 the better you will do  
2 The problem was even worse than  
3 The store will get more and more crowded.  
4 She drives more slowly than her sister.  
5 is one of the biggest cities in Korea

#### STEP 4

- 1 cried louder and louder  
2 The new model is more expensive  
3 The fence is much[even/still/far/a lot] taller than the kid.  
4 It is one of the most exciting rides here.  
5 The more you exercise, the healthier you become.

### 서술형 기본 훈련

p.112

#### 틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 The movie is as exciting as the book. / The movie is **more** exciting than the book.  
2 He was one of the most famous **actors** in the world.  
3 The earth is **much**[even/still/far/a lot] bigger than the moon.

#### 영작하기

- 1 His score is twice as high as mine.  
2 The earlier you start, the earlier you will finish.  
3 The Winter Carnival is the most popular festival in the country.  
4 It is one of the most beautiful beaches in the world.  
5 I'm much taller than my brother.

### 서술형 실전 훈련

p.113

- 1 He is one of the most creative students in my school.  
2 shorter and shorter  
3 (1) the smallest (2) the cheapest (3) the largest  
4 (1) arrived at school earlier than other students  
(2) as fast as we could  
5 (1) the tallest tree in the garden  
(2) It was much[even/still/far/a lot] shorter than me  
(3) it is taller than the house

### 해설

- 1 가장 ~한 것들 중 하나: one of the+최상급+복수명사  
2 점점 더 ~한: 비교급+and+비교급  
3 (1) 방 크기가 가장 작으므로 the smallest를 쓴다.  
(2) 현재 가격이 가장 저렴하므로 the cheapest를 쓴다.  
(3) 방 크기가 가장 크므로 the largest를 쓴다.  
4 (1) ...보다 더 ~하게: 비교급+than  
(2) 가능한 한 ~하게: as+원급+as+주어+can  
5 **해석** 우리 할머니 덕 정원에는 나무와 꽃이 많다. 정원에 있는 한 나무는 나머지와 다르게 눈에 띈다. 그것은 정원에서 가장 키가 큰 나무이다. 할머니께서 어린 소녀였을 때 그 나무를 심으셨다. 그때 그것은 나보다 훨씬 더 작았다. 지금 그것은 집보다 더 키가 크다. 날씨가 화창한 날에, 우리는 그 나무 밑에 앉아 있는 것을 좋아한다.

- (1) 가장 ~한: the+최상급
- (2) ...보다 훨씬 더 ~한: much[even/still/far/a lot]+비교급+than
- (3) ...보다 더 ~한: 비교급+than

**서술형 CLINIC**

p.114

- 1 She cooks as **well** as her mother.  
 [수정 이유] '요리를 잘한다'라는 뜻으로 동사 cook을 수식해야 하므로 부사의 원급 well을 써야 한다.
- 2 The webcomic is getting **more and more interesting**.  
 [수정 이유] 비교급의 형태가 「more+형용사」인 경우 '점점 더 ~한'은 「more and more+형용사」로 나타낸다.
- 3 She solved one of the most difficult math **problems** in the world.  
 [수정 이유] '가장 ~한 것들 중 하나'의 의미는 「one of the+최상급+복수명사」로 나타내므로 복수명사 problems를 써야 한다.
- 4 These shoes are twice as **big** as my father's.  
 [수정 이유] '...보다 몇 배 더 ~한'은 「배수사+as+원급+as」로 나타내므로 twice 뒤에 as를 써야 한다.
- 5 Happiness is much[even/still/far/a lot] **more important** than money.  
 [수정 이유] ① '훨씬'의 의미로 비교급을 수식하는 말은 much, even, still, far, a lot 등이다.  
 ② '...보다 더 ~한'은 비교급이므로 more important를 써야 한다.

CHAPTER **09** 접속사

UNIT **1** 등위접속사, 상관접속사 pp.116~119

문법 확인

- 1 and 2 or 3 is 4 but also 5 are  
6 or 7 not 8 and

형태 연습 1

- 1 영어가 아니라 프랑스어 2 그나 그의 여동생 중 한 명
- 3 유럽에서만뿐만 아니라 한국에서도
- 4 시간도 돈도 둘 다 아닌 5 어른들뿐만 아니라 아이들도
- 6 크지도 작지도 않은 7 맛있을 뿐만 아니라 건강에도 좋은
- 8 공부하는 것뿐만 아니라 친구를 사귀는 것도

형태 연습 2

- 1 either, or 2 neither, nor 3 not, but
- 4 not only, but (also) 5 both, and

영작 훈련

STEP 1

- 1 b. read or write 2 b. bread and butter
- 3 b. delicious but salty 4 b. so he screamed

STEP 2

- 1 either, or a taxi
- 2 communicate as well as hear
- 3 neither Spain nor France
- 4 not your fault but my fault

STEP 3

- 1 go shopping or eat out
- 2 He bought not only some flowers but also a cake.
- 3 This camera is neither heavy nor expensive.
- 4 Both Mom and Dad will go backpacking.
- 5 I waited for her, but she didn't show up.

STEP 4

- 1 is good for both body and mind
- 2 Either you or Tony has to finish the report.
- 3 eat neither fish nor meat
- 4 is not fiction but a fact
- 5 answered the question not only quickly but also correctly

## UNIT 2 종속접속사

pp.120~123

### 문법 확인

- 1 before 2 that 3 as 4 have 5 When  
6 that 7 Unless 8 because

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 before 2 if 3 after 4 because[as]  
5 when 6 while 7 unless

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 If you have 2 that she passed  
3 while he was sleeping 4 unless you take  
5 because[as] he likes 6 before I visited

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 b. after he had dinner  
2 b. because[as] she was hungry  
3 b. when I got home 4 b. if it rains

#### STEP 2

- 1 before the guests came  
2 that he won the race  
3 when you called me  
4 because[as] I was sick

#### STEP 3

- 1 If you want to read this book  
2 couldn't understand them as he was young  
3 It is amazing that my sister got a job.  
4 You have to warm up before you swim. / Before you swim, you have to warm up.  
5 You will feel lonely if you have no friends. / If you have no friends, you will feel lonely.

#### STEP 4

- 1 the light when you go out  
2 while I was taking a nap  
3 Unless you eat breakfast / If you don't eat breakfast  
4 I hope (that) people don't[won't] notice my mistake.  
5 Because[As] it was cold, we entered the building. / We entered the building because[as] it was cold.

### 서술형 기본 훈련

p.124

#### 틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 Either I or she **has** to tell the news to Chris.  
2 If you are not busy, please call me. / Unless you **are busy**, please call me.  
3 He enjoys watching movies and **reading** books on weekends.

#### 영작하기

- 1 The field was wet, so the game was canceled [cancelled].  
2 Both Eddie and Hugh run faster than me.  
3 I studied history as well as math.  
4 Either Lisa or Beth will be.  
5 She likes neither pizza nor chicken.

### 서술형 실전 훈련

p.125

- 1 (1) When the bell rang  
(2) because[as] the[his] dog messed up  
2 If you do your best, you will get a good grade. / You will get a good grade if you do your best.  
3 I didn't know that Alice has a peanut allergy.  
4 (1) after the rain stopped (2) because it was hot inside (3) but he didn't reply  
5 (1) as well as (2) Not, but (3) Neither, nor  
(4) Both Luke and Lisa

#### 해설

- 1 (1) '~할 때'라는 의미로 시간을 나타낼 때에는 접속사 when을 쓴다.  
(2) '~하기 때문에'라는 의미로 이유를 나타낼 때에는 접속사 because나 as를 쓴다.  
2 '만약 ~라면'이라는 의미로 조건을 나타낼 때에는 접속사 if를 쓴다. 종속접속사가 이끄는 부사절은 문장의 앞이나 뒤에 올 수 있다.  
3 두 번째 문장 앞에 접속사 that을 써서 앞 문장에 연결하면 know의 목적어가 된다.  
4 (1) ~ 후에: after (2) ~ 때문에: because (3) 그러나: but  
5 (1) A뿐만 아니라 B도: B as well as A  
(2) A가 아니라 B: not A but B  
(3) A와 B 둘 다 아닌: neither A nor B  
(4) A와 B 둘 다: both A and B

- When you **get** back home, give me a call.  
 [수정 이유] 시간을 나타내는 부사절에서는 현재시제를 사용하여 미래를 나타낸다.
- We may miss the school bus unless we **walk** faster. / We may miss the school bus **if** we do not walk faster.  
 [수정 이유] unless는 '만약 ~가 아니라면'의 의미로 자체에 부정의 뜻을 포함하고 있으므로 뒤에 부정어를 쓰지 않는다. unless는 'if ~ not'으로 바꿔 쓸 수 있다.
- Both my brother and my sister **want** a cat.  
 [수정 이유] 'both A and B'는 복수 취급하므로 뒤에 복수 동사 want를 쓴다.
- Neither Annie nor I **am going** to join the club.  
 [수정 이유] ① 'neither A nor B'가 주어일 때 B에 동사의 수를 일치시키므로 are를 am으로 써야 한다.  
 ② 'neither A nor B'는 'A도 B도 아닌'의 의미로 부정의 뜻을 포함하므로 뒤에 부정어를 쓰지 않는다.
- Both skiing and **ice-skating** are exciting, so I enjoy both.  
 [수정 이유] ① 상관접속사의 A와 B는 문법적 형태가 동일해야 한다. 문장의 주어이므로 둘 다 동명사의 형태로 써야 한다.  
 ② 앞의 절은 원인을, 뒤의 절은 결과를 나타내므로 '그래서'라는 뜻의 접속사 so를 쓴다.

## CHAPTER 10 관계대명사

### UNIT 1 관계대명사 who, whom pp.128~131

#### 문법 확인

- 1 who 2 was 3 who 4 who  
 5 the doctor 6 are 7 whom 8 who

#### 형태 연습 1

- 나를 좋아하는 선생님 / 내가 좋아하는 선생님
- 나를 아는 사람들 / 내가 아는 사람들
- 그녀를 방문한 의사 / 그녀가 방문한 의사
- 나를 보고 싶어 하는 아이들 / 내가 보고 싶어 하는 아이들

#### 형태 연습 2

- 1 who(m) you saw 2 who tell 3 who is standing  
 4 who(m) I respect 5 who is wearing

#### 영작 훈련

##### STEP 1

- 1 b. who[that] scored 2 b. who(m)[that] I drew  
 3 b. who[that] wrote 4 b. who(m)[that] they found

##### STEP 2

- 1 who(m)[that] I can trust 2 who[that] can solve  
 3 who[that] came from China  
 4 who(m)[that] you helped  
 5 who[that] is waving his hands

##### STEP 3

- 1 who(m)[that] I like most  
 2 who[that] sent me a text message  
 3 who[that] is throwing a ball  
 4 who[that] stepped on my foot

##### STEP 4

- 1 the man who[that] worked at the office  
 2 The student (who(m)[that]) I taught was smart.  
 3 We know the girl who[that] is singing on the stage.  
 4 The woman who[that] lives on the second floor is Japanese.  
 5 was not the guest (who(m)[that]) we invited

## UNIT 2 관계대명사 which, whose pp.132~135

### 문법 확인

- 1 which 2 whose 3 which 4 the book  
5 which 6 which 7 whose 8 which

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 which 2 which 3 which 4 whose 5 which  
6 whose 7 which 8 whose 9 whose

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 whose legs 2 which makes 3 which I carried  
4 whose workers 5 which were 6 which looked

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 b. which[that] sells candles 2 b. I baked  
3 b. he bought 4 b. whose name is Ben

#### STEP 2

- 1 which[that] repairs clothes  
2 whose members were  
3 a bag which[that]  
4 some poems which[that] I learned

#### STEP 3

- 1 chooses food which is healthy  
2 My friend has a cat whose ears are big.  
3 The story which Tony wrote was about space.  
4 I have a friend whose sister is a model.  
5 The building which he built had a fine view.

#### STEP 4

- 1 the car key (which[that]) you lost  
2 a laptop whose keyboard was broken  
3 He found a store which[that] was near his house.  
4 I like novels whose storylines are simple.  
5 The skates which you saw are for you.

## UNIT 3 관계대명사 that, what pp.136~139

### 문법 확인

- 1 what 2 what 3 is 4 What 5 that 6 that  
7 that

### 형태 연습 1

- 1 that / what I'm wearing  
2 that / what we ate  
3 that / what he taught  
4 that / what they heard  
5 that / what you sent

### 형태 연습 2

- 1 내가 산 신발이 2 내가 필요로 했던 모든 것을  
3 내가 거기서 본 것을 4 내가 주문한 유일한 음식  
5 내가 그린 것은 6 내가 가진 모든 돈을  
7 내가 믿는 것 8 내가 갖고 있는 것과 똑같은 시계를

### 영작 훈련

#### STEP 1

- 1 a. What b. what you heard c. what you heard  
2 a. what I want b. that I want  
3. a. what he made b. that he made

#### STEP 2

- 1 that I met 2 what she said 3 that you know  
4 what you read 5 that answered the question

#### STEP 3

- 1 the very dog that Dan lost  
2 The child saw all the presents that were  
3 You can tell Dad what you want.  
4 Look at the girl and the dog that are running.  
5 The teacher checked what we wrote.

#### STEP 4

- 1 the only food that is left  
2 anything that we can do  
3 Your answer was not what I expected.  
4 Please let me know what you need.  
5 What they are selling is the best product.

### 서술형 기본 훈련

p.140

### 틀린 부분 고치기

- 1 It was the only advice **that** I could give you.  
2 I am a fan of the player **who[that]** got the first prize.  
3 Do you know the girl **whose** mom is the math teacher?

▶ **영작하기**

- 1 Mr. Woods is the artist who[that] painted this wall.
- 2 We will[We'll] tell you what we saw at the festival.
- 3 I threw away the dried flowers which[that] were on your desk.
- 4 It is the worst grade (that) I got this year.
- 5 Show me the pictures (which[that]) you took there.

**서술형** 실전 훈련

p.141

- 1 the gift which[that], gave
- 2 Tourists who[that] like Korean culture will visit the Korean palace.
- 3 The girl whom you saw on the bus is not my sister.
- 4 (1) that Kate greeted (2) who is running (3) which I read
- 5 (1) that is playing now at Cinema Star? (2) what you want to see (3) the horror movie that Amy saw

**해설**

- 1 선행사가 사물이고 관계대명사가 관계대명사절에서 목적어 역할을 하므로 목적격 관계대명사 which[that]를 쓴다.
- 2 주격 관계대명사 who[that]가 이끄는 관계대명사절이 문장의 주어이자 선행사인 Tourists를 수식하는 형태로 쓴다.
- 3 목적격 관계대명사 whom이 이끄는 관계대명사절이 문장의 주어이자 선행사인 The girl을 수식하는 형태로 쓴다.
- 4 (1) 선행사에 the very가 있으므로 that을 쓴다. (2) 선행사가 사람이므로 who를 쓴다. (3) 선행사가 사물이므로 which를 쓴다.

5 **해석**

Carol: 너 그 영화 봤니? 그 영화는 지금 Cinema Star에서 상영 중이야. (너 Cinema Star에서 지금 상영 중인 그 영화 봤니?)

Ryan: 아니, 아직 못 봤어. 너는 그 영화 보고 싶니?

Carol: 딱히 그렇지 않아. 네가 보고 싶은 것을 내게 말해봐.

Ryan: 나는 Amy가 지난 토요일에 본 공포 영화를 보고 싶어.

- (1) that이 이끄는 주격 관계대명사절이 선행사인 the movie를 수식하는 형태로 쓴다.
- (2) 선행사를 포함하여 '~하는 것'의 의미를 나타내는 관계대명사 what을 사용하여 쓴다.
- (3) that이 이끄는 목적격 관계대명사절이 선행사인 the horror movie를 수식하는 형태로 쓴다.

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1 I saw the boy and the dog **that** were taking a walk together.

**수정 이유** 선행사가 「사람+동물」일 때에는 관계대명사 that을 주로 쓴다.

2 Michael is one of the greatest dancers **that** I know.

**수정 이유** 선행사(the greatest dancers)가 최상급이므로 관계대명사 that을 쓴다.

3 I wear glasses **whose** frame is black.

**수정 이유** 관계대명사가 소유격 역할을 할 때는 선행사의 종류와 상관없이 whose를 쓴다.

4 He knows two girls **who[that]** like baseball very much.

**수정 이유** ① 선행사(two girls)가 사람이고 관계대명사가 관계대명사절에서 주어 역할을 하므로 주격 관계대명사 who[that]를 쓴다.

② 관계대명사절의 동사는 선행사의 수에 일치시키므로 복수동사 like로 고쳐 써야 한다.

5 Our English teacher is a person **who(m)** everyone likes.

**수정 이유** ① 선행사(a person)가 사람이고 관계대명사가 관계대명사절에서 목적어 역할을 하므로 목적격 관계대명사 who(m)을 쓴다.

② 관계대명사가 목적어 역할을 하고 있으므로 likes 뒤에 있는 him은 삭제해야 한다.

